The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, April 9, 1796. Number 501

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No. 59, North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the most complete manner, and of the best materials, CARDS of every description, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleased to purchase their CARDS at said MANUFACTORY may be supplied on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

THE *Partnership of* JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *dissolved on the 21st ult. by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next, and all those who have demands against said firm are requested to attend for settlement. Those who neglect this notice will have to call on* JAMES PATTERSON *to settle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1st day of May next.*

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1796.

N. B. JOSEPH PATTERSON *still continues the STORE at the same place, and has now on hand a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, with a large quantity of CASTINGS, which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.*

ALL those persons who received public Guns of the subscribers in time of the insurrection, are requested immediately to return them. Applications having been repeatedly made but without effect, it is hoped this hint will be sufficient without further trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Captains.
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, }

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the Allegheny river, opposite the mouth of Buffaloe creek; a raft of PINE BOARDS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away before the 1st of May next, or they will be sold for to defray the charges. The subscriber lives two miles from Craig's station, on Buffaloe creek.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Allegheny county, March 31, 1796.

The Beneficial HORSE,

PRODUCER.

WILL be kept by the subscriber, to cover Mares this season on the farm of Capt. M'Nair, on the Ninemile run, Pitt township, seven miles from Pittsburgh, from the first of April to the first of July, for Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the Season, the Oats to be brought with the Mare—Or One Dollar and an Half the Leap, in cash or country produce at market price, delivered at the above farm on or before the first day of November next.

PRODUCER is a dark bay, rising five years old, fifteen and half hands high—Out of the noted full bred Horse Morick Ball, and Magnus Mare, he is neat and strong made, calculated for saddle or gears, it is supposed by good judges that his appearance and performance, will give general satisfaction, to those that may chose to send their Mares to

DAVID KERR.

March 24th 1796.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave a judgment note for the sum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 9th of December* 1795, *I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.*

JOHN M'COY.

March 22, 1796.

THE NOTED HORSE

SNAP

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's Tanyard opposite Pittsburgh, at the low rate of three dollars and one bushel of oats for the season—the oats to be brought with the mares at the first coming—cash or produce at the market price will be taken in payment on or before the first day of November next.

SNAP is fifteen hands high, a beautiful dark brown, and is seven eighths blooded—no mention need be made of his make and figure as they will evidently recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 26, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Allegheny county, St. Clair township, on the night of the 17th inst. a dark bay Mare, heavy with colt, 14 or 15 hands high, 10 years old, a natural pacer, and a Horse, much the same colour, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, paces all; also about 80 weight of sugar, 30 ditto soap, 80 ditto beef, one black quilted petticoat with red lining, and sundry other articles. The thief, HUGH GRANT, is son in-law to the subscriber. He left his wife and two children, and took off my youngest daughter with him.

Said Grant is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, short black hair, dark brown eyes, well made; the girl is of small stature, grey eyes, and dark brown hair. He also took with him a deed of conveyance for land which he got with his wife—I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said deed. Whoever takes up and secures said Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the property stolen recovered, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part.

ALEXANDER BARR.

March 24, 1796.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans Court of Allegheny County, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Friday the 15th day of April next, FIFTY ACRES OF LAND—situate in Pitt township, on the east side of the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the nine mile run—it being part of the real estate of George M'Cully deceased. The sale to begin on the premises at ten o'clock, when attendance will be given by Ann M'Cully Administratrix or Nathaniel Irish Administrator.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, *Clerk.*

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1796.

THE above fifty acres being advantageously and beautifully situated for a town, it having a front on the Monongahela half a mile, the new state road from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh running through it, it being also the first place where the road strikes the bank of the river, and there being several Grist & Saw Mills within two miles of it, with the advantage of it being a suitable place for Boat Yards, and for traders and others to take Boats to descend the Ohio, renders it so suitable for a town that the Administrators have thought fit to lay it out in a town with out lots, to be sold at public sale on the day appointed by the Honourable Court as above. A plan of the town and terms of sale will be shewn on the premises the day of sale, and an indisputable title will be given.

ANN M'CULLY, *Administratrix.*
NATHANIEL IRISH, *Administrator.*

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Lisbon, Port, and Teneriffe wines,*
Brandy, Spirit,
Hyson and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Nankeens, Linens, Shoes,
Powder, Shot, Bar Lead,
Tin in Boxes, Hardware,
Bar Iron, Steel, Castings,
Glass and Painters Colours,
To be disposed of for Cash by WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the Stores of the Subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Who has lately Imported an Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS,
which will be Sold by the Package on reasonable Terms.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

March 22, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Hamburgh Packet, Captain Clay, arrived at Philadelphia, in 30 *days from Liverpool, (having sailed on the* 22*d Feb.) London Papers have been received from which the following interesting intelligence is copied. The Hamburgh Packet had the remarkable quick passage of* 24 *days from land to land.*

VADO, *December* 17.

AN English frigate has just arrived in this port, ignorant of Vado being no longer in possession of the Austrians. The French took possession of her amidst the cries of *vive la Republic*..

The French army surrounds Levo, in which 4000 Piedmontese are shut up. The Austrians have been entirely seceded from the Piedmontese army, and have retired to Alexandria—4,500 of them are blockaded by our centre column. The column on the right keeps 12,000 infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry shut up in a village.

All the country of Genoa is covered with Austrian prisoners, whom we know not what to do with. Every moment brings us fresh details of the memorable victory which has been gained by our troops. The Austrians lost 12,000 men, all their magazines, and 110 pieces of cannon.

A part of the army is to be cantoned between Genoa and Nice.

FRANKFORT, *February* 2.

A German Gazette contains the following letter from Basle, dated 24th January:—

"The hope of a speedy peace appears to gain strength. It is said here that Baron de Hardenberg will return to Basle in a few days.

"M. de Greem, Privy Counsellor of the Prince de Linage (who when he set out from here six weeks ago, said, that peace was nearer than was generally supposed, and that he expected to return shortly) arrived yesterday at Basle. On the other hand, private letters from Paris, state, that there has been for some time a secret agent from Austria at Paris, and that it is not doubted that peace will be soon concluded.

"Austria, if she will abandon the Low Countries, will receive an indemnity elsewhere."

BERLIN, *February* 6.

It is believed that the co-operation of his Majesty, in restoring a general peace to the Empire, is at present the chief aim of our Cabinet; and that the invitation of the Minister of State, de Hardenberg, and that of the Hereditary Prince de Hohenlohe, have, in particular, that very important object in view.

PARIS, *February* 4.

It is certainly not from the writings of our enemies that we should derive the motives of our resolves. On the contrary, we are to regard their opinions with extreme distrust. But it is from them we are to learn their views and motives.

It is evident from these strictures, for instance, that neither the English nor the Austrians are inclined to make peace, if we persist in keeping the Rhine for our barrier.

There are those who never hesitate, because they never calculate, and who say that this is an additional motive for adhering irrevocably to this limit. But this is not the mode of reasoning in politics.

There never could be a treaty, if we were to reject every proposition merely because it is agreeable to the enemy. If they adopted the same principles, we would never agree, and the war would be interminable.

It is to disguise the question entirely, to view it as some of our conquering writers, and to ask whether it be our advantage or not, to retain such of the conquered countris. What is to be considered is, whether these advantages, such as they are, can outweigh the miseries without number which attend the prolongation of the war; the danger of digging more deeply the abyss of our finances; of encreasing the enormous mass of our assignats; of exporting the small remainder of our money; of leaving agriculture without arms and without horses: and of enfeebling incessantly our population!

In a word, which is better, to make an honourable peace this winter, without the barrier of the Rhine; or an unceasing war, prompted by the vague hope of being able to preserve all our conquests?

Such is the question which we leave to our adversaries to discuss.—(Le Batave.)

Feb. 10. The enthusiasm which the reading of the Convention concluded with Austria, produced in the Council of Elders, leaves no room to doubt but it will tended with the happiest effects.

LONDON, *January* 27.

The Gazette of last night at length mally announces the truce between French and Austrian armies. It gives len and tardy confirmation of what ed so long since as the 8th inst. It atte truth of our latter communications; th period of the truce is indeterminate, that it may be broken by either party giving a previous notice of ten days.

From Gibraltar, Capt. Hotham has sent home, by Gen. O'Hara, with such patch as not to let the vessel stay a d refit.—Such seemed the critical state o place, from the apparent dispositions preparations of the Spaniards.

Letters from Italy, received by the German mails, confirms the accounts o total deroute of the Austrian army, in action of the 23d of November. Of regiment, consisting of 2000, no more 400 men were brought off the field.

Feb. 8. We have received advices from ris on which the public may rely, that French are negociating peace with the of Sardinia. We understand that the of Spain is a mediator. As a preliminary two powers have consented to a truce.

According to the best accounts from C stantinople, a war with Russia is thoug be at no great distance. The French great interest in the Divan, but the propa tion of their principles is not encouraged

Feb. 11. Early this morning we receive by express, Paris papers to the 10th inst inclusive an instance of dispatch which never been equalled.

That of the 10th is most particularly i portant, as it contains a message from t Executive Directory with a preliminar Convention for peace, signed on the 5 inst. at Basle, between the Count Lehrbac the Imperial Minister, and Mr. Bartheleme Ambassador from the French Republic.

An article from Vienna, of the 20th ul states that the Imperial Ministry were busi engaged on some object of importance; an that it was supposed the object was a negoc ation for peace.

The French and Austrian armies, on th Rhine, appear to be making retrograde mo tions, so as to encrease their distance betwee them. A part of the French garrison o Coblentz has been sent into the interior part of the country; and some of Jourdan's hea vy artillery has been conveyed beyond the Meuse.

A French gentleman arrived in this coun try on Thursday se'nnight, charged, it is said with a mission from the Executive Directory of the French Republic to our government. After having had several conferences with ministers, he left town on Monday night immediately after the debate upon Mr. Grey's motion. Of the object of his missi on nothing has transpired, and conjecture has not even ventured to hazard an opinion.

The Telegraphe at the Admiralty is completely finished, and yesterday a message was sent to Deal, and an answer returned in the short space of twelve minutes. A short message may be conveyed with still greater rapidity, viz. from the Admiralty to Deal in four minutes and a half.

Sweden and Denmark, apprehending that they shall be drawn into the war, are making the necessary appropriations.

The following is a literal copy of the message delivered by Mr. Pitt, to the House of Commons.

George R.

His Majesty, relying on the assurances which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his Majesty in those exertions which are necessary, under the present circumstances, recommends it to this House, to consider of making provision towards enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year, and to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require.

His Majesty on this occasion thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present sessions, has led to such an order of things in France as will induce his Majesty (conformably) to meet any disposition to negociate on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for general peace, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies.

It is his Majesty's earnest wish that the spirit and determination manifested by Parliament, added to the recent and important successes of the Austrian armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassment of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attain-

…t, of this object, on such grounds as the …ice of the cause in which this country is …aged, and the situation of affairs, may …itle his Majesty to expect. C. R.

Mr. Pitt's Declaration.

The words made use of by Mr. Pitt, in the …rt debate on Mr. Grey's motion, were, …doubt, carefully and deliberately weigh- …that they might not be mis-stated, they …e been sent to the papers; and as we are …rous of binding him to the words which …chooses himself to publish, we readily give …ertion to the statement which follows:—

…s words were—

"That since his Majesty's message had …n delivered to that House, Ministers had …en every measure consistent with the ge- …ral interest of the country, and with the …tention and regard due to her allies, to en- …le his Majesty to take any opportunity ei- …r to meet overtures for negociation, or …make such overtures as might be found …ost expedient. That no etiquette with …pect to who should make the first overture …no difficulty in finding a mode of making …appeared to government to be an obsta- …e to negociation, if in other respects, there …peared a probability of its leading to just …d honourable terms, the great point being, …hat prospect there was of obtaining such …rms. Measures had been taken to ascer- …in these points and were now in train; and …the enemy were sincere, they must lead to …negociation. Whether that negociation …ould lead to a peace, he could not say, …cause that depended upon whether the …thausted state of the enemy would incline …em to set on foot that negociation with a …ew to a peace, very different as to the …rms of it, from any which their public de- …laration for a long time past seemed to in- …icate: if this was not the case, he must say, …speedy peace was impossible. He wished …rdently for peace. The country had a right …o expect it from its own strength and re- …ources, and from a knowledge of the rela- …ve situation of France."

At a meeting of the general committee of the WHIG CLUB, *held at the Shakespeare Tavern, on Saturday January* 23, 1796. *The Right Honourable C. J. FOX in the Chair.*

Resolved, That the following declaration be adopted and published as the declaration of the Whig Club.

WHEN a society of private men feel themselves bound to propose a great national measure to the people, justice to their own character, and respect for the public judgment, require that they should make known the reasons which have moved them to such a proceeding. We confess that it is, and ought to be unusual, because it can be justified by no ordinary circumstances: but we think that the situation of the country no longer permits us to confide the support of our principles to the individual exertions of our members. The Whig Club, invariably adhering to the principles of the British Constitution, as established at the Revolution, cannot be unconcerned spectators of the destruction of the most important securities of public liberty which were provided at that glorious æra. The Constitution can, in our judgment, now only be restored by the exercise of that just authority which the national opinion must ever possess over the proceedings of the Legislature. We therefore deem it our duty, by every means which yet are legal, to appeal to the judgment of the people, and to procure a declaration of their opinions.—With this view, we have invited our fellow subjects to associate for obtaining the repeal of two statutes passed in the present session of Parliament.

In one of these statutes we see public assemblies of British subjects, though their proceedings should be the most orderly and peaceable, and their object unquestionably legal, fettered by restrictions hitherto unknown to the law and practice of this kingdom. Those meetings which shall not submit to these new and disgraceful conditions are subjected to dispersion under pain of death; and those which shall be held in compliance with them, are made liable to such perpetual and vexatious interruption, at the discretion of magistrates, that there never can be wanting an opportunity for disturbing their deliberations, and defeating their objects. Such a law we cannot but regard as repugnant to the genius and character of this free nation. The Constitution of Great Britain is established on the sense and affection of the people, and can only rest, with dignity or safety, on those genuine foundations of all social authority. When purely administered, it will ever make itself respected by its own beneficence and justice. It has for ages instructed the world by the example of a government which builds its strength only on its justice, and secures the obedience of its subjects by their love of liberty. It can neither require the aid of a system of constraint and terror, nor even receive it without danger of destruction. Its ruling principle is the right of the people to manifest their opinion on their public concern; a right of which the frequent, unrestrained, and fearless exertion can alone create and preserve in a people that free spirit and conscious independence, without which the forms of a Free Constitution are worthless and unavailing. This right alone guards and protects the secure enjoyment of every other privilege. The House of Commons is our security against the encroachments of the crown. The King's prerogatives and the privilege of the House of Peers are our securities against our own representatives. But no human wisdom can provide any safeguard against a possible combination of all the branches of the legislature to oppress or betray the community, but by enabling the great body of the nation freely to pronounce their opinion on the acts and measures of government, by petition and remonstrance to the King, or either House of Parliament, and by speech and publication to their fellow subjects, unfettered by any previous restraint, and subject only to the animadversion of the law on those overt acts of treason, tumult, disorder or sedition, which may be committed by individuals under pretence of exercising these invaluable rights. This unrestrained communication of opinion is at once the only check to which it is possible to subject supreme power, and the wisest means for averting popular violences. To watch the exercise of these rights with suspicion, to clog it with jealous and ignominious conditions, and above all, to subject it to the arbitrary discretion of magistrates appointed by the Crown, is to break that spirit from which such privileges derive their use and value. To impose on them any previous restraint is substantially to take them away. They cannot be so restrained without being reduced to a dependence on that very authority upon which they are to operate as a controul, and against which they are reserved as a security. To restrain is therefore to destroy them.

But the provident wisdom of our ancestors did not leave these sacred privileges to rest on the mere foundation of their own justice and necessity. They were solemnly asserted at the Revolution in the instance of Petition, where they had been recently violated. The great Statesman and Lawyers who framed the Declaration of Rights, when they asserted the right of the people to petition, did by necessary implication, also assert their right of assembling to consider such matters as might legally be a subject of petition. The assertion of a right comprehends that of the means which are necessary for its exercise. The restraint of the present statute, therefore, in our opinion, amounts to an abrogation of the most important article in that solemn compact between the British nation and the new race of Princes whom it raised to the Thrown.

Though the other statute of which we complain be specially entitled, "An act for the safety of his majesty's person and government," we are confident that by our opposition to it we shall not incur the imputation of disloyalty among honourable and reasonable men. We have formed our principles of loyalty upon those of a Parliament which had recent and ample experience of the effect of sanguinary laws; and we shall deliver the declaration in the memorable language of their record.—"The state of every King, Ruler, and Governor of every realm, dominion, or commonalty, standeth and consisteth more assured by the love and favour of the subjects towards their sovereign ruler or Governor, than in the dread and fear of laws made with rigorous pains and extreme punishment."

Guided by this principle of our ancestors, which appears to us to be as full of truth and wisdom as of humanity, we cannot view without alarm an attempt to remove those boundaries of Treason which were ascertained and established by the act of Edward the Third—a law which has been endeared to Englishmen by the experience of four centuries; by a recollection of the peace and happiness which have ever prevailed in those fortunate periods when it was observed; by a review of that oppression of innocence and insecurity of government, which have almost universally accompanied or followed every departure from its strict letter; and by the zeal and ardour with which so many successive Parliaments, after experience of the mischiefs of such deviations, have recurred, as to a refuge from these miseries, to the simplicity, precision, and humane forbearance of that venerable statute.

Another clause of the same act which authorises the punishment of transportation on the second conviction, even for words spoken, appears to us equally repugnant to the law of England. By applying the punishment of felony to a misdemeanor frequently of no very aggravated guilt, it converts what was designed as the chastisement of profligate and dangerous offenders into an engine, by which a minister may crush his political opponents.

The infliction of cruel and unusual punishment is prohibited by the tenth clause of the Bill of Rights; and although that clause was, undoubtedly pointed at the then recent abuse of judicial discretion in the cases of state offenders, yet it is founded on a principle which condemns the legislative introduction of a punishment still more cruel and unusual than any which is recorded even in the detestable annals of the Star Chamber.

It is indeed a punishment, which, in the feelings and apprehensions of those who are likely to be the objects of the vengeance of power, is scarce inferior to death. Had it in former times been sanctioned by the legislature, it might have subjected the most illustrious asserters of our liberties, a Locke or a Somers, to the combined miseries of banishment, imprisonment and slavery in a barbarous country, with a gang of outcasts and felons. Removed from the view of their fellow subjects, their sufferings in a remote region are forgotten or unknown, and their spirit is no longer supported by that consolation which they might otherwise have found in general sympathy for an unjust conviction or a cruel punishment, while distance and oblivion deliver the agents of power from that dread of public observation and resentment, which is so wholesome and necessary a check on the tyrannical exercise of authority. The same rigour, which if practised at home, would spread the alarm of tyranny throughout the nation, may be inflicted in a distant exile without odium or danger. It is the nature of this punishment to be, at once, the most safe for those who inflict, and the most cruel to those who suffer it, to deprive the oppressed of consolation, and to deliver the oppressor from restraint.

The authors of these statutes do, indeed, expressly admit that they materially restrain the liberty of the subject, but they contend that such restraints are necessary, and that if necessary they are just.

We do not affirm that general principles are never in any degree to give way to the exigency of circumstances. But we assert, that the right of discussion and remonstrance is so essential to the Constitution, that it cannot be controuled or restrained, without a surrender of the Constitution itself. When pleas of necessity are urged, let it never be forgotten that pleas of necessity are the ready instruments and common justifications of power without right, and the means by which nations are enslaved have ever been pretended to be necessary to their security. We never can admit that the delinquency of individuals ought to work a forfeiture of the liberties of a nation. A necessity for restraints and penalties could only have arisen in the present instance, from the inadequacy of the law, which we on our part utterly deny, which neither has been nor can be proved, and which the preambles of these acts themselves, do not even venture to assert. Laws such as these, we should have felt it our duty, at all times, most strenuously to have opposed. But there are many circumstances peculiar to the present time, which appear to us greatly to aggravate their malignity and danger. We cannot forget the system of measures of which they are a part, the disposition from which they appear to flow, the reasons by which they are supported, and the consequences to which they seem intended to lead.

They originate with ministers who are making daily encroachments on the Constitution, who patronize the dissemination of opinion which tend to its subversion, and who have never spared any vigour of political persecution, to crush that freedom of discussion which endangered their own power. They are attempted to be justified on principles fruitful in future encroachments on liberty, and by reasons, which, if they were valid, would compel us to conclude, that the Free Constitution of Great Britain is no longer compatible with its quiet, and that our only refuge from anarchy is in the establishment of despotism. They are introduced in the midst of a calamitous war, when the solicitude of many good men for liberty has been weakened, by an artfully excited dread of confusion, and when the overgrown influence of the Crown receives continual accession of strength from the burthens and distresses of the people. They are the measures of men, who, by an unexampled waste of public money, have acquired unboneded means of corruption. They have been passed into laws when a standing army, great beyond example, is kept up in the heart of the kingdom; when an attempt is systematically, though, we trust, vainly pursued to divide the soldiery from their fellow subjects, at a time when every effort has been employed to subdue the spirit of the people, to prevent their opinions, and to render their most virtuous feelings subservient to the designs of their oppressors. Thus possessed of the combined influence of defusion, corruption, and terror, the framers of these acts seem to have thought the favourable moment at length arrived for securing impunity to their own offences, and permanency to the abuses and corruptions of government, by imposing silence on the people. This project has hitherto been unsuccessful. By the extension of the law of Treason, and by the combination of vague description with cruel punishment in other state offences, ministers have gained the most formidable engine of political persecution that can be possessed by a government. By restraints, amounting almost to prohibition, on the right of the people to assemble, to deliberate, and to petition, they have shaken the security of every other civil and political privilege.

In this awful conjuncture it appears to us to be the duty of every man who wishes to see his country neither submitted to the yoke of slavery, nor exposed to the dreadful necessity of appealing to force, for the recovery of its liberties, to unite in a respectful but firm application to the Legislature for the destruction of these alarming innovations, and the restoration of the ancient Free Constitution of Great Britain. We cannot think that such an effort will be unsuccessful. The usurpations on our rights are yet recent and immature. The spirit of this nation is not, as ministers may too hastily have supposed, extinct; and prudence itself will …the legislature to despise the …inion of the people.

They will rather, we trust, …conduct of that wise Parliament, …guage we have already quoted, …them, declare, that "trusting his …loving subjects will for his clemency …shewed, love, serve, and obey him …heartily and faithfully, thag for …fear of pains of body, his majesty …ed and pleased that the severity …extreme, dangerous, and painful …be abolished, annulled, and made …and vo…"

To obtain this happy result, and to …pare the way for such an applica…liament, by petition as may carry …weight and authority of the nation…we have invited our fellow subje…in the employment of every lawful …for procuring a repeal of these acts.

The measure which we propose is …questionably legal and constitu…appears to us to be not only just…called for, by the exigency of the …When bad men conspire good men …sociate.

Resolved, That the following be the …of association:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, …"calling to mind the virtuous and …"rable exertions of our ancestors …"ages for the public happiness and …"of this nation, do solemnly engage and …"pledge ourselves to each other, and to …"our country, to employ every legal and …"constitutional effort to obtain the repeal …"of two statutes, the one entitled, 'An …"Act for the more effectual preventing se…"ditious meetings and assemblies;' the o…"ther, 'An Act for the safety and protec…"tion of his majesty's person and go…"vernment, against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts.' Statutes …"which we hold to be subversive of the …"ancient and undoubted liberties of Eng…"lishmen, as claimed, demanded, and …"insisted upon at the glorious revolution …"in 1688, and finally declared, asserted, …"and confirmed by the Bill of Rights."

Resolved, That the select committee do take such steps as they shall think necessary to forward the objects of this association; and that they do from time to time advertise the same in the public papers.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

American Intelligence.

PORTLAND, *March* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Madeira, December 14.

"When we arrived here, the inhabitants were all starving to death for provisions. A vessel which should arrive here any time of the year loaded with provision and lumber would make a fine voyage—Boards sell at 53 dollars a thousand, and flour at 11 dollars a barrel.

"Three days ago came to anchor in the road several English merchantmen, belonging to a large fleet from England bound to the West Indies. They had experienced a very hard gale of wind—some of them dismasted: some were driven one … another. Among those which …the admiral.

"The French are not happy here. Portuguese are not friendly to them.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 25.

A letter from Salem, Massachusetts, dated the 11th of March, speaking of the recent outrage on the American vessels and seamen at Jeremie, informs, that the day following after the affair "a spirited remonstrance was presented to Col. Murray, the commandant at Jeremie: his conduct was censured, and the Americans were protected from further insult. The British had [illegible] killed and wounded. They were attacked with cutlasses, pistols and [illegible] Americans with ballast stones and [illegible] wood. One American was killed, [illegible] shot through the heart, and belonged to Baltimore. He was buried with [illegible] and a label on his coffin mentioning his name, and "This man was murdered by Reynolds." Another American was [illegible] through the arm."

Another letter of the 14th of March says that "a complaint was entered to the commander in chief on shore, who reprimanded the captain of the frigate, and begged pardon of the Americans for the insult."

By Captain Whipple, arrived at Charleston, in 14 days from Dominica, we learn that Sackets were arriving there two days of a day from Martinique; the accounts brought by them were that 115 [illegible] of the transport had arrived at Barbadoes, exclusive of a number of heavy [illegible] Captain Whipple saw a letter from a merchant in Barbadoes to the [illegible] for the troops at Dominica. [illegible] positive accounts of the arrival [illegible] The transports were said to have [illegible] scatteringly.

Captain Whipple likewise informs, that the English had taken Mariegalante and stationed 1000 men there, intending it as an hospital for their sick and wounded.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *March* 21.

MR. Swanwick presented a petition from sundry inspectors of the revenue who were in this city during the time of the yellow fever, in behalf of themselves and the widows of sundry inspectors who died of that disorder: read and referred to the committee of claims.

The engrossed bill authorising the Secretary of War to place certain persons therein named on the pension list, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Sherburne reported a bill for continuing the act establishing fees in the district and admiralty courts of the United States: read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

Mr. New of the committee on enrolled bills informed the house that they had this day laid before the President for his approbation a bill for the relief of certain officers and soldiers who have been wounded or disabled in the actual service of the United States, and one for the relief of Jose Roiz Silva.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the western country; the substance of which is that all laws necessary to carry the British and Spanish treaties into effect may be passed.

TUESDAY, *March* 22.

A petition was read from a number of persons in the western counties, who sustained losses during the insurrection—referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Henderson laid on the table a resolution to the following purport:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War lay before the house an account of the names and number of every description of officers in the naval department, employed since the passing the act authorising a naval equipment; their wages, rations, allowances, &c. the number of seamen, &c. &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 23.

Mr. Goodhue presented a bill for the erection of a light-house on Baker's Island, and a bill for the relief of George Jackson, twice read and ordered, the former to a committee of the whole, and the latter to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Dearborn said there was reason to believe that the army had not been paid according to the act which had been passed that they should not be more than two months in arrears. There was ground to believe, he said, that they had been much longer in arrear; he wished, therefore, an enquiry might be made into the reason of the neglect, in order to remedy the evil. He proposed a resolution to this effect, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

The house then adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, *March* 24.

After reading two private bills, a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on sundry petitions for establishing new districts and ports of entry and delivery, the order of the day was again entered upon, on the resolution of the 9th instant, calling for certain papers from the President relative to the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain, when Mr. Buck and Mr. Goodrich spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Gallatin in favour of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Gallatin's speech, it being past the usual hour of adjournment, calls for the committee to rise and for the question were heard from different parts of the house, and the sense of the house being taken on the committee's rising, it was negatived, there being 40 for it, and 54 against it.

After some observations from Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Harper and Mr. Gilbert, in favour of the committee's rising (the two former gentlemen rising again to address the committee on the question) and from Mr. Venable and Mr. Madison in behalf of taking the question, the house again divided on the motion for a rising of the committee, which being again negatived, 37 to 37, Mr. Harper entered upon his observations against the passing of the resolution, which took about an hour, when the question on the passing of the resolution was put and carried, being for it 61 against it 37. A committee of two members was accordingly appointed to wait on the President therewith.

In committee of the whole, the division was,

For the resolution,	61
Against it.	38

In the House the Yeas and Nays were called, and were as follows:

YEAS.

Theod. Bailey	*Wm. B. Giles*	*F. Muhlenberg*
D. Baird	*And. Gregg*	*Anth. New*
Abr. Baldwin	*C. Greenup*	*John Nicholas*
Lemuel Benton	*W. B. Grove*	*——Orr*
T. Blount	*Wade Hampton*	*John Page*
R. Brent	*Geo. Hancock*	*Josiah Parker*
Nath. Bryan	*C. B Harrison*	*John Patton*
Dempsy Burgs	*John Hathorn*	*Francis Preston*
S. J. Cabel	*J. N. Havens*	*—— Richards*
G. Christie	*John Heath*	*R. Rutherford*
T. Clairbourne	*Jas Holland*	*J. S. Sherburn*
John Clopton	*George Jackson*	*Israel Smith*
Isaac Coles	*Aaron Kitchell*	*Samuel Smith*
H. Dearborn	*Ed. Livingston*	*Thomas Sprig*
George Dent	*Mat. Locke*	*J. Swanwick*
Gab. Duvall	*Wm. Lyman*	*Absol. Tatom*
Samuel Earle	*Sam. Maclay*	*VanCourtlandt*
Wm. Findley	*Nath. Macon*	*Jos. B. Varnum*
Jesse Franklin	*Jas. Madison*	*Ab. Venable*
Alb. Gallatin	*John Milledge*	*Rich. Winn*
Jas. Gillespie	*And. Moore*	62

NAYS.

Benj. Bourne	*Roger Griswold*	*Isaac Smith*
Theo. Bradbury	*R. G Harper*	*Nath. Smith*
Daniel Buck	*T. Hartley*	*J. Smith*
Joshua Coit	*Jas. Hillhouse*	*Wm. Smith*
Wm. Cooper	*Wm. Hindman*	*Zeph. Swift*
A. Foster	*J. W. Kittera*	*Go. Thatcher*
D. Foster	*Sam. Lyman*	*R. Thomas*
—— Freeman	*F. Malbone*	*M. Thompson*
Ezek. Gilbert	*W. V. Murry*	*Uriah Tracey*
Nich. Gilman	*John Reed*	*J. E. Van Alen*
Henry Glen	*Theo. Sedgwick*	*P. Wadsworh*
Benj. Goodhue	*S. Sitgreaves*	*J. Williams*
C. Goodrich		37

ABSENT.

Fisher Ames	*T. Henderson*	*Dan. Heister*
Jer. Crabb	*Geo. Leonard*	5

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas	62
Nays	37
Absent	5
	104
The Speaker	1
Whole number of Representatives	105

Pittsburgh, April 9.

At Washington county court, which began Monday last, the Grand Jury signed and presented to the Court the same petition signed in the other counties for carrying the Treaties into effect. It was signed by the Court; and a meeting proposed by the people to consider the petition. This took place on Tuesday, the Court adjourning to give place in the Court House. After deliberation and discussion on the occasion, it was carried very generally that it was the interest of this country that the Treaties be carried into effect without let or hindrance. That provision ought to be made speedily for their complete effect by appropriation laws, and accordingly the petition was generally signed on the occasion.

We are informed from good authority, that there will be no NISI PRIUS Courts held on the West of the Mountaines in the Pennsylvania Counties this spring.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 2.

Thursday last the President of the United States nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen, as commissioners, being those contemplated in the Treaty with Great Britain, viz.

HENRY KNOX, of Massachusetts to settle the eastern Boundaries of the United States.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, of Philadelphia, and JAMES INNES of Virginia, on the subject of British Debts.

CHRISTOPHER GORE of Massachusetts, and WILLIAM PINCKNEY of Maryland, of British Spoliations.

The following important Message was received from the President of the U States.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"With the utmost attention, I have considered your resolution of the 24th inst. requesting me to lay before your house, a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States who negociated the treaty with king of Great Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed.

"In deliberating on this subject, it was impossible for me to loose sight of the principle which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences which must flow from the admission of that principle.

"I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the constitution has enjoined upon the President as a duty to give; or which could be required of him by either house of Congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honor to preside in the government, my constant endeavors to harmonize with the other branches thereof; so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the United States; and my sense of that obligation it imposes, to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," will permit.

"The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their success must often depend on secrecy, and even when bro't to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations; or produce immediate inconveniencies; perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy, was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making treaties in the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; the principle on which that body was formed confining it to a small number of members. To admit, then, a right in the House of Representatives to demand, and to have a matter of course, all the papers, respecting a negociation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

"It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for, can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed, I repeat, that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good shall require to be disclosed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negociation with Great Britain, were laid before the Senate, when the treaty itself was communicated for their consideration and advice.

"The course which the debate has taken on the resolution of the house, leads to some observations on the mode of making treaties under the constitution of the United States.

"Having been a member of the general convention, and knowing the principles on which the constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and that every treaty so made, and promulgated, thence forward became the law of the land. It is thus that treaty making power has been understood by foreign nations; and in all treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the President, with the advise and consent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the Constitution, every House of Representatives has heretofore acquiesced; and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay they have more than acquiesced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect.

"There is also reason to believe that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the state conventions when they were deliberating on the constitution; especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required in *commercial treaties* the consent of two thirds of the whole number of the Senate, instead of two thirds of the Senators present; and because in treaties respecting territorial & certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively was not made necessary.

"It is a fact declared by the General Convention, and universally understood, that the Constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. And it is well known that under this influence, the smaller states were admitted to an equal representation in the Senate, with the larger states; and that this branch of the Government was invested with great powers; for on the equal participation of those powers the sovereignty and political safety of the smaller states were deemed essentially to depend.

"If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the journals of the general Convention, which I have deposited in the office of the department of State. In those journals it will appear, that a proposition was made, "that no treaty should be binding on the United States which was not ratified by a law:" and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

"As therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the House of Representatives is not necessary to the validity of a treaty; as the treaty with Great Britain exhibits, in itself, all the object requiring legislative provision; and on these the papers called for can throw no light; & as it is essential to the due administration of the Government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution, between the different departments should be preserved,—a just regard to the Constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 30, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of Land of one hundred and ten acres, more or less, situate on the Four Mile Run adjoining lands of Jacob Castleman and others.

Also, a small Two Story House adjoining Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1796.

William Earl,

IS just opening for sale a quantity of the following articles, viz. *Joiners Tools* and *Cutlery, Queens Ware* and *China, Carpets* and *Carpeting, Rhode-Island Cheese, Salt Fish,* and *Cod's Cut Saws,* and a variety of *School Books, Histories* and *Romances.*

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1796.

AS the partnership of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will dissolve the 9th day of June next, they therefore will continue to sell the remainder of their Goods now on hand at or as near as possible to the first cost—and what Goods remain on hand that day they will sell at public auction. The sale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock on said 9th day of June, and continue from day to day until all the Goods are sold. Six months credit will be given to any person buying an articles to the amount of thirty shillings or upwards, giving approved security.

The partners once more request those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1796.

Schewe & Hanckel,

Are opening for sale in the Yellow House in Second street, next door to the corner of Market street, a complete assortment of the finest German Goods, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

BEST Bohemia large and small looking glasses, window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes, tumblers large and small, salt sellers, burning glasses, smelling bottles, Russia and West India rhubarb, all kinds of beads for the neck, muslin, muslin cravats, fine and coarse linen, linen stripes, check, pocket handkerchiefs, fancy and hair ribbon, Turkey yarn, fans, snuff boxes, finest Canary loaf sugar, and a large assortment of goods too tedious to mention, which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

FEARNOUGHT,

WILL cover Mares this season at the subscriber's tavern, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, at the low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats the season; the oats to be brought with the mares at the first coming; the remainder to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

Fearnought is a beautiful bay, 6 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, he is lately from South Carolina, out of the noted imported horse Fearnought, and his dam a full bred dray; he is neat and strong made, fit for saddle or geers. The season begins the second week in April and ends the first of July.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

April 4, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER.

WILL cover Mares this season at John Fawcett's Mill, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, at eighteen shilling and one bushel of oats the season; the oats to be brought with the mare, and the remainder payable in October next; for which grain will be received at Market price.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full fifteen hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock Mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1796.

THE ROBBER.

DRIV'N to despair by fortune's stern decree,
My friend ungrateful and the world unkind;
Sweet smiling peace is known no more to me,
He's fled nor left a ray of hope behind.

With terror as I search this forest's gloom,
Made gloomier by the deep'ning shades of night,)
Each simple object in my lonely roam,
Presents new horrors to my aching sight.

The ravens croak that fills the mind with dread,
The horrid wailings of the moaping owl;
The drowsy bittern looming o'er my head,
Suits well the sad disorders of my soul.

Ah me! what noise was that—my spirits fail,
Sure 'twas the sound of my pursuers tread—
No—'tis the rustling of the hollow gale,
That murmurs thro' the dark and distant shade!

Yet something o'er yon passage seem'd to steal,
So conscience does the guilty mind affright;
Its troubled fancy painteth things unreal,
And thrusts sad visions on the cheated sight.

There was a time when I ne'er knew its stings,
When virtue beam'd upon my youthful heart;
When health and affluence bore on pleasure's wings
Each pleasing joy that could a charm impart.

But why recall those p'rasur s o my view;
Why picture those lov'd scenes forever past;
Why thus the sources of my grief renew;
Those joy's were wreck'd by cold misfortune's blast.

And why lament of disappointed aid:
Why tell how fickle friendship's favors are;
They vanish in adversities dark shade,
And leave the wretch to wander in despair.

Long worn with grief, by poverty distress'd,
Afflictions load with fortitude I bore;
Till with severest injuries oppress'd;
With cruel man I wag'd eternal war.

But now the guilty conflict is no more,
Reflection, let thy pangs forever cease:
Some pitying angel gently hovering o'er,
May whisper to my conscience soothing peace

Thus did the wretch the page of sorrow fill,
In faultering accents, thus his fate disclose;
When from the lonely forest, dark and still,
His last sad sigh and parting groan arose.

BON MOT of the celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN.

DURING the Doctor's residence in England, a short time previous to the American war: A countryman of his own, just arrived from Philadelphia, called to pay his respects to him, and to deliver a few letters with which he had been entrusted for him.

It happened to be one of the Doctor's days for receiving company; when, as usual the room was full of visitors; but unfortunately the footman, in reaching the stranger a chair, threw down, and totally demolished, a curious and most superb weather-glass which had cost upwards of thirty guineas, and which its owner would not have parted with on any consideration whatever.

Nothing could exceed the concern of the gentleman, who immediately began to apologize for the footman, and to take the whole blame upon himself.

"Poohb Pooh, (interrupted the Doctor with the true spirit of a philosopher) never mind sir; to tell you the truth, I think myself much obliged to you. I don't know what weather you have had at sea, but we have had a very dry season in England. We now, I hope, shall have rain; for I protest I never saw the glass so low in my life."

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 9th instant, a servant Boy named William Walkin, about 15 years of age, of a fair complexion, short hair; had on and took with him two coats, one long the other short, short jacket and overalls of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two shirts one new the other somewhat worn, good shoes, two pair of stockings, two hats, one new, the other old, one new pocket Bible, and one ditto Inkstand. He got his elbow hurt when at school so that he cannot lift his arm to his head without pain. Whoever takes up said servant boy and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges.

ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11, 1796.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts or contracts with ELLIOT & WILLIAMS, are requested to file their accounts with their agent JAMES NAILOR, at Pittsburgh, in order that the said accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the said Elliot and Williams, which being done, further notice will be published at what time attendance can be given at Pittsburgh to adjust and settle all accounts with the company.

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of SAMUEL JORDON, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested before the first day of April next, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay off the same on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs

JOHN SMITH, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1796.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st of April next.

A FARM with about 40 acres of clear land and 12 of meadow; a GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL situate on the Saw-mill run, south west side of the Monongahela river, about three miles from Pittsburgh. A single man may be employed to attend the mills only. Any person leasing the whole of the property will be furnished with oxen and horses if required. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

JAMES BRISON.

March 23, 1796.

The Beautiful HORSE FEDERAL BALL,

WILL cover Mares this season at the subscriber's stable in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, at the low rate of three dollars and one bushel of oats per mare; the oats to be delivered at the time of covering. Grain will be received in payment delivered at any mill within three miles of my place by the first of December next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful Black, 16 hands high, 5 years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Federal Ball. His make and carriage needs no encomium, as the best judges consider him equal to any in this country. Due attention will be paid by

WILLIAM HARAH.

March 30, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ORMSBY, jun. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them properly attested to

O. ORMSBY, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1796.

WHEREAS Edmund Freeman, junior, of Fayette county, obtained a note of hand from the subscriber for Seventy Five Pounds, payable in July or August, 1797, in payment for a covering horse but; said horse not being sound I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE DANSDILL, living near Fort Littleton.

March 16, 1796.

William Christy,

IS just beginning to open a very large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1796.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags, Flax, Beeswax, and a quantity of Whiskey wanted, for which the highest prices will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay off their respective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to pay off their respective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE most earnestly request all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Fresh Assortment of
SPRING GOODS.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1796.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stole, out of the field of Robert Parks, on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 10th inst. a Grey HORSE, supposed to be 10 years old, he is a handsome well turned horse, rather of a strong make than elegant form, trots and canters well, shews a good deal of the blood, newly shod all round, neither marked nor branded, as I know of, he is somewhat free-bit. The above reward will be given for the Horse and Thief if stolen, or Eight Dollars for the Horse only.

ANDREW MUNRO.

Cannonsburgh, March 15, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE DRAGON

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at three dollars and one bushel of oats for each mare; the oats to be brought at the time of covering. Dragon is well marked, six years old this spring, about fifteen and a half hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting at his former stands. The season commences the first of April, and ends the last of June. The money to be paid the first of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18, 1795.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS sundry Tracts of Land situate in Armstrong township, on the frontiers of Westmoreland county, were a few years ago sold by a certain James Carnahan, administrator to the estate of Samuel Sloan, deceased, Notice is hereby given that the said lands are claimed by Samuel Pleasants, to whom the same were legally conveyed long before the decease of said Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Westmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchase of any of said lands.

March 11, 1796.

THAT NOTED HORSE
JACK of DIAMONDS.

WILL cover Mares this season at M'Kee's Port, at Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats for each Mare. The oats to be brought at the time of Covering. The Jack of Diamonds is a Sorrel, about fifteen hands and an half high, well marked, produces excellent stock, and is a sure foal getter. The good qualities of this horse are so much in repute as to preclude the necessity of expatiating upon them. It may be necessary, however, to remark that he is strong and bony, and unites strength with swiftness.

The season commences the first week in April and ends the last of June. The money to be paid by the first of December next. The ferriages will be free, and due attendance given by the subscriber or the groom.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

March 11, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats,

FOR SALE,
Now lying at the Point.

SMITH & SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for sale at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of [illegible] deceased, to pay the same before the first of April next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and those who have demands against said estate are requested to bring them in properly attested for payment to

MARY PEBBELS,
JOSEPH PEBBELS } Executors.

Allegheny County, March 7, 1796.

Young Chester Lion

WILL cover Mares this season at the plantation whereon Mrs. [illegible] lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars one bushel and an half of Oats the season, oats to be brought with the Mare, and money to be paid at the end of the season commences the first week in April and ends the last of June.

Chester Lion is a beautiful chestnut horse, a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this spring, 16 hand, high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Chester Lion, and is of the full blood breed.

Good pasturage may be had for Mares from a distance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GI[illegible]

March 11, 1796.

THE subscriber now offers for sale that valuable situation in Second street, between Groghouse lane and Spring alley, 120 feet on said street by 180 feet back, containing two lots with a good stone building two stories high, 45 by 18 feet, adjoining and to the back of a frame building, 28 feet by 16 fronting said street, having on each rooms with fire places, and 4 lodging rooms, well accommodated for a PUBLIC HOUSE, one spring house arched over, with a granary above, and a large and convenient stable situate on said premises. This situation is not inferior to any on this side the mountains for public business, is well known in most parts of the U. States, being not far from the banks of the Monongahela, where the emigrants from most parts of the United States and from Europe put up, to take their departure by water or otherwise, to the garden of the most luxuriant soil in America (Kentucky) and upon the road that Congress has lately resolved to extend from the seat of government to the exterior parts of our country with the Indians, to the junction of the Missouri, which will be the only public road on the continent.

Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on said premises.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

Brownsville, February 11, 1796

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, some time after last harvest, a year old heifer, without any mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1st, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, the 25th of January last, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a [illegible] by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, fair complexion, had on and took with him, a [illegible] coat and overalls, a corduroy jacket and jean jacket with sleeves, and overalls of the same, two new shirts of country linen, and a felt hat. Whoever delivers said apprentice to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, two Steers, one of them black and white, the other brindled, with a hole in each piece cut out of the off ear; the owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

ROBERT [illegible]

Charties Creek, Feb. 10, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street.

Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.